Home Learning Resource Sheet

English: WAGOLL- Non-chronological Report Animal

<u>Cats</u>

There are lots of species of cat. They are a predator and a mammal. There are domestic cats, which live with people, and wild cats, that live in the wild.

<u>Cheetah</u>

The cheetah is characterised by a slender body, deep chest, spotted <u>coat</u>, a small rounded head, black tearlike streaks on the face, long thin legs and a long spotted tail. Though taller than the <u>leopard</u>, it is notably smaller than the <u>lion</u>. They are basically yellowish tan or rufous and the coat is uniformly covered with nearly 2,000 solid black spots.

The cheetah inhabits a variety of habitats; such as prairies, jungles and deserts.

Cheetahs are active mainly during the day, with hunting their major activity. They eat small antelope and the young of some larger animals, such as warthog, kudu, hartebeest, oryx, roan and sable; as well as game birds and rabbits. They have a high-pitched howl and purr like a house cat. They can run 60-90km per hour. It is the fastest animal in the entire world.

<u>Lion</u>

Living in the grasslands, scrub, and open woodlands of Africa, the lion is the second largest cat in the world. It is dwarfed slightly by the tiger, which is closely related and has a very similar body type.

Males are taller and heavier than females and display a mane of long hair around their face (in fact, it is the only case in the feline world where males and females actually look different).

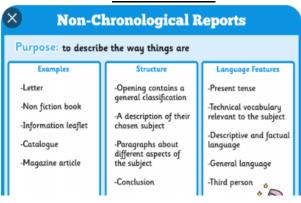
Unlike other cats, lions are very social animals. They live in groups, called prides, of around 30 lions. The size of the pride is determined by the availability of food and water. If resources are scarce, the pride becomes smaller. Lions usually hunt at night. Their prey includes antelopes, buffaloes, zebras, young elephants, rhinos, hippos, wild hogs, crocodiles and giraffes. But they also sometimes eat smaller prey like mice, birds, hares, lizards, and tortoises. They are not above stealing kills from other carnivores, like hyenas, wild dogs, cheetahs, and leopards, or scavenging spoiled meat.

<u>Puma</u>

Pumas (also called cougars or mountain lions) are large <u>wild cats</u> that live on the west coast of <u>Canada</u>, in the western half of the <u>United States</u>, and most of <u>Central</u> and <u>South America</u>.

They are mainly tan-coloured, and can be up to 9 feet long, although the average length is 6 - 8 feet. They can weigh from 29 <u>kilograms</u> to 90 kilograms.

Pumas are carnivores because they eat only meat. They hunt deer, raccoons, squirrels, foxes, rabbits and skunks. They can also eat mice, beavers, coyotes, birds and porcupines. They hunt at night. Pumas can see better at night than people can. They live and hunt alone. Female pumas take care of their cubs until they are old enough to fend for themselves.



Success Criteria

Dissolving

Which solids dissolve in water?

- Water (hot and cold) Need
- Transparent Containers Will

Substances to try and dissolve

sand, sugar, salt, coffee etc



Method

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- 1 Add a teaspoon of whichever solid you are testing to a glass of cold water and a glass of hot water, stir and observe the difference.
- Look to see if the solid dissolves in the hot water and cold water and if 2 one is better than the other.
- 3 Can you design a chart to record your observation?

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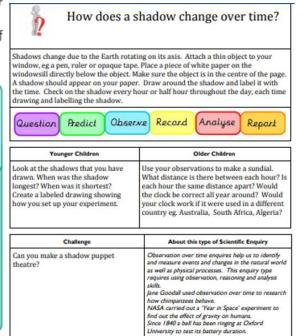
Things like salt, sugar and coffee dissolve in water. They are soluble. They usually dissolve faster and better in hot water. Pepper and sand are insoluble, they will not dissolve even in hot water.

For Older Children

Everything is made of particles which are always moving. When a soluble solid (solute) is mixed with the right liquid (solvent), it forms a solution. This process is called dissolving.

Two things that affect the speed at which the solid dissolves are temperature and the size of the grains of the solid. Caster sugar which is made of fine particles will dissolve quickly, but bigger sugar particles will take longer.

Solids dissolve faster in hot water as in hot water the water molecules are moving faster, so bump into the solid more often which increases the rate of reaction.



Independent Learning

DESIGN YOUR OWN ZOO

Have you ever wondered what it would be like to have your very own zoo? Do you think you could you build your own zoo?

You can use anything you like to do this; you could draw your creation, or you could build it. You could use things like plasticine, building blocks or even use books, cardboard boxes and anything else you can find!

Ok. let's get started!

First of all, think of which animals you'd like to have in your zoo.

Useful tips: There are some important things to think about when building each animal habitat in your zoo. Have a think about your answers to the following questions to help you make some important decisions about your zoo design.

What is your favourite habitat at Chester Zoo?

Can you think of why that might be? Try to add your favourite features to your own animal habitats

What type of habitat will your animal need?

For example, underwater animals will need lots of water.

What type of habitat does your animal live in in the wild?

How could you recreate this wild habitat in your zoo? For example, if it's a rainforest animal, could you plant trees to make this habitat like a rainforest? (Take a look at our Rainforest Animal Fact File Collection or our other rainforest resources to find out more information).

Does your animal like to live alone (is it a solitary animal)?

Or does it live in a group (a social animal)? (Take are look at our <u>Animal Fact Files</u> to find more information about your chosen animal).

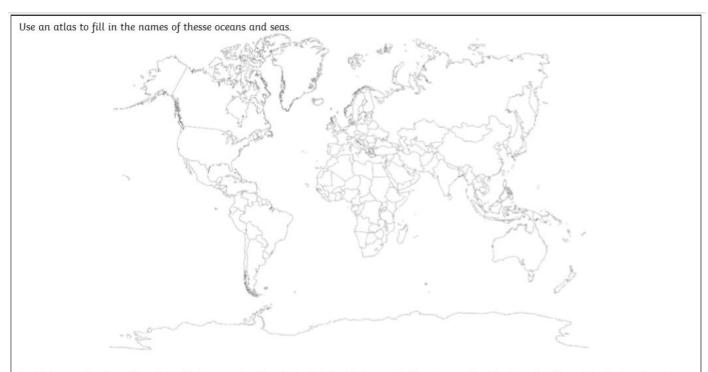
What size is your animal?

Is the space you've created big enough for that animal? Smaller animals won't need as much space as large animals

What will your animal need in order to be healthy in this habitat? For example, clean water, shelter and an inside space to get warm.

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Geography- Find out where the oceans and seas of the world are.



Arctic Ocean, North and South Pacific Oceans, North and South Atlantic Oceans, Indian Ocean, Beaufort Sea, Caribbean Sea, Bering Sea, Tasman Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Black Sea, North Sea, Caspian Sea, Arabian Sea, South China Sea.

Spellings- Year 5 &6 statutory spelling list

accommodate	category	determined	forty	marvellous	programme	soldier
accompany	cemetery	develop	frequently	mischievous	pronunciation	stomach
according	committee	dictionary	government	muscle	queue	sufficient
achieve	communicate	disastrous	guarantee	necessary	recognise	suggest
aggressive	community	embarrass	harass	neighbour	recommend	symbol
amateur	competition	environment	hindrance	nuisance	relevant	system
ancient	conscience	equipment	identity	occupy	restaurant	temperature
apparent	conscious	equipped	immediate	occur	rhyme	thorough
appreciate	controversy	especially	immediately	opportunity	rhythm	twelfth
attached	convenience	exaggerate	individual	parliament	sacrifice	variety
available	correspond	excellent	interfere	persuade	secretary	vegetable
average	criticise	existence	interrupt	physical	shoulder	vehicle
awkward	curiosity	explanation	language	prejudice	signature	yacht
bargain	definite	familiar	leisure	privilege	sincere	
bruise	desperate	foreign	lightning	profession	sincerely	

